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(54) Title of Invention: Fuel Supply Control Variable Cylinder System

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(72) Inventor: Shin Sugawara  
3-5-20 Nakahara, Isogo-ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

(72) Inventor: Haruhiko Iizuka  
2-50-1 Hairando, Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture

(72) Inventor: Junichiro Matsumoto  
3-68 Oppama Higashi-cho, Yokosuka City, Kanagawa Prefecture

(71) Applicant: Nissan Motor Corp. Ltd  
2 Takara-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama City

(74) Agent: Patent Attorney, Masayoshi Goto

## **Specification**

### **Title of Invention**

**Fuel Supply Control Variable Cylinder System**

### **Claim(s)**

1. A fuel supply control type variable cylinder system for multi-cylinder engines equipped with a fuel supply system and a variable cylinder control circuit that permit partial cylinder operation by shutting off the supply of fuel to a specified group of cylinders from the fuel supply system depending on engine load, comprising a three-way catalyst and a first oxygen sensor located in the exhaust passage of the active cylinder group; a three-way catalyst and a second oxygen sensor located in the merged passage where the exhaust passage of the inactive cylinder group meets the downstream of the exhaust passage mentioned above; a selection circuit that selects the output of the first oxygen sensor under partial cylinder operation or the output of the second oxygen sensor under full cylinder operation depending on shut-off of the variable cylinder system circuit mentioned above; a temperature detection means that detects the temperature of the three-way catalyst in the merged passage; and an air-fuel ratio control circuit in which the fuel supply signal mentioned above terminates the shut-off operation when the temperature detection means detects that the temperature is below a specified value, while interrupting the air-fuel ratio control that controls the fuel supply signal in such a manner so as to make the air-fuel ratio become equal to the stoichiometric value.

2. The fuel supply control type variable cylinder system described in claim 1, a unique feature of which is that the temperature detection means mentioned above represents a circuit that determines the temperature by detecting that one portion of said fuel supply signal is shut off and that the output of the second oxygen sensor is higher than a specified value.

### **Detailed Explanation of the Invention**

This invention concerns a fuel supply control type variable cylinder system engine equipped with a three-way catalyst in the exhaust system to feedback-control the air-fuel ratio; in particular, a system in which degradation of the exhaust emission control operation is prevented by resuming the full cylinder operation whenever the catalyst temperature decreases.

Generally speaking, engine fuel economy tends to improve when the engine is operated under a heavy load condition. This is the reason the variable cylinder engine concept was developed for multi-cylinder engines to stop the fuel supply to one group of the cylinders under a light engine load so that the relative load per each of the remaining cylinders can be increased leading to improved fuel economy under light load conditions.

On the other hand, from the standpoint of exhaust emission control measures, there is a well known system in which a three-way catalyst is installed in the engine exhaust system, upstream of which an exhaust sensor (oxygen sensor) is installed. In this system, the air-fuel ratio is feedback-controlled to become approximately equal to the stoichiometric value based on the output of this exhaust sensor in order to achieve high efficiency oxidation of HC and CO concurrently with reduction of NOx.

When this air-fuel ratio control system is employed with a variable cylinder engine, when a cylinder

group is inactive, the air exhausted from these inactive cylinders is mixed with the combustion exhaust gas from the active cylinders before it passes through the oxygen sensor and the three-way catalyst. This results in oxygen sensor output that indicates an oxygen rich condition so the feedback control forces the system to make the air-fuel ratio extremely lean, which in turn tends to degrade fuel economy.

One measure to address this problem is to install oxygen sensors and three-way catalysts in the exhaust passage of the cylinders that are always active as well as in the merged exhaust passage in which the exhaust passages from the active cylinders and inactive cylinders are joined. When one portion of the cylinders is inactive, feedback control is performed based only on the output of the oxygen sensor through which the exhaust gas from the active cylinders passes making the air-fuel ratio of the combustion exhaust gas approximately equal to the stoichiometric value. In this manner, the system can achieve good fuel economy and emission control at the same time.

There is, however, a problem during the engine warm-up period or during the time when the partial cylinder operation lasts a long time. The exhaust gas temperature tends to become low under these conditions, especially the temperature of the downstream three-way catalyst. It undergoes a large-scale decrease from its normal activated condition resulting from the entry of exhausted air from the inactive cylinders.

When the engine resumes full cylinder operation after the decrease in catalyst temperature, it is difficult to achieve good reaction at the downstream three-way catalyst which results in partial degradation of its exhaust emission control performance. This phenomenon tends to occur when a vehicle starts climbing uphill after it has been driven on a gently sloping downhill under the partial cylinder mode for a long time.

In order to eliminate this type of problem, there have been measures such as installing temperature sensors in the three-way catalysts in the exhaust passages. Whenever these temperature sensors detect a decrease in catalyst temperature below a specified value, the variable cylinder control system mode is interrupted to restore the full cylinder mode and expedite a quick increase in catalyst temperature. This measure, however, requires special temperature sensors and, inevitably, leads to cost escalation.

There is another measure in which a low engine temperature condition is detected by the engine coolant temperature and interrupting the variable cylinder control system. However, this system is still unable to solve the problem when the full cylinder operation is resumed, and tends to lower engine response characteristics.

Moreover, in the air-fuel ratio feedback control system mentioned above, similar to the three-way catalyst, the output characteristics of the oxygen sensors also tend to fluctuate and deviate from the proportionality with respect to the oxygen concentration when its temperature is decreased, resulting in impairment of the feedback control accuracy.

In order to address this problem, a normal procedure is to "clamp" the feedback signal to maintain the air-fuel ratio at a fixed value so that feedback control of the air-fuel ratio can be temporarily interrupted when the temperature estimated from the output of the oxygen sensor is determined to be below a specified value.

Based on such background, this invention is designed to assure the exhaust emission control performance

of a variable cylinder engine to control the air-fuel ratio based on the output of the oxygen sensor, which is located near the exhaust inlet of the three-way catalyst for the partially active cylinders, and which has similar temperature characteristics as those of the three-way catalyst temperature. When the downstream oxygen sensor temperature decreases below a specified value, feedback control of the air-fuel ratio is interrupted while at the same time the variable cylinder control system operation is also interrupted to restore full cylinder operation. With this method, the three-way catalyst temperature can be quickly increased by the combustion exhaust from all cylinders to prevent a decrease in the three-way catalyst temperature so that the good exhaust emission control operation can be maintained. The purpose of this invention is to introduce a fuel supply type variable cylinder engine that will achieve the performance explained above.

Next, a working example of this invention is presented using illustrations.

Number 1 represents the engine body, while f1 - f3 are inactive cylinders, the operation of which is stopped during the light load condition as explained later, and f4 - f6 are cylinders that are always active. Numbers 2a - 2f represent fuel injection valves installed in the intake ports of these cylinders, while 3 is an intake pipe, 4 a throttle valve, 5 an intake air flow sensor, and 6a and 6b are exhaust pipes for cylinder groups f1 - f3 and f4 - f6, respectively. 7 is a three-way catalyst installed in exhaust pipe 6b, and 8 is an oxygen sensor installed near the inlet of this three-way catalyst. 9 is a three-way catalyst installed in a merged pipe, 6, between exhaust pipes 6a and 6b, while 10 is an oxygen sensor installed near the inlet of three-way catalyst 9.

As described later, the air-fuel ratio control circuit, 12, receives the output of oxygen sensors 8 and 10 as input through a selection relay, 11, that performs the switching action based on the signal from a variable cylinder control circuit, 16, which is explained later. As depicted in Fig. 2, air-fuel ratio control circuit 12 is comprised of a comparator, 13, which compares the sensor output with the comparison standard voltage; a standard voltage setting device, 14, that outputs standard voltage corresponding to the stoichiometric air-fuel ratio; a correction waveform generation circuit, 16, that receives base pulses from a terminal, 15; a low catalyst temperature detector, 17, that detects the low temperature condition of oxygen sensor 10; and a clamp circuit, 20, which clamps (sets the air fuel ratio feedback value at a specified value irrespective of the outputs of oxygen sensors 8 or 10) the feedback control value by receiving the low temperature signal from detector 17, and by receiving the full-throttle signal at the time of a fully open output and the fuel-cut signal at the time of deceleration from terminals 18 and 19.

A fuel injection control circuit (EGI circuit), 15, determines the amount of fuel injection based on the air-fuel ratio control signal from air-fuel ratio control circuit 12, and the signals from intake airflow sensor 5 and rpm sensor 21. Although the output of the EGI circuit is applied directly to fuel injection valves 2d - 2f, it is applied to other fuel injection valves 2a - 2c through a variable cylinder control circuit (VCS circuit, hereafter), 16. When a light load condition is detected by this VCS circuit 16, the fuel supply to fuel injection valves 2a - 2c is shut off making cylinders f1 - f3 inactive. At the same time, the system is designed such that selection relay 11 is switched to the side of oxygen sensor 8, which is exclusively provided for active cylinders f4 - f6 by the same signal generated by the VCS circuit 16 to decrease the

number of cylinders.

In principle, VCS circuit 16 is designed so as not to send the fuel injection pulse signal from EGI circuit 15 to fuel injection valves 2a-2c during light load conditions making cylinders f1-f3 inactive so that the fuel economy can be improved during light load conditions. The basic configuration is comprised of pulse comparators, 22 and 23, for the fuel injection signal having a pulse width proportional to engine load; pulse width setting devices, 24 and 25, that output the pulse setting values ( $W_H$ ) and ( $W_L$ ) corresponding to the heavy and light load conditions as comparison standard values; an engine rpm comparator, 26; an rpm setting device, 27, that makes the specified low rpm setting ( $N_0$ ) be the standard value; a flip-flop, 30, that sends the outputs from an "OR" circuit, 28, and an "AND" circuit, 29, to "set input (S)" and "reset input (R)" respectively; an "OR" circuit, 31, that inputs the output of this flip-flop 30 and the low temperature detecting device 17 of the air fuel ratio control circuit 12 mentioned above; and an "AND" circuit, 32, that receives the outputs of "OR" circuit 31 and EGI circuit as its inputs. In other words, since low temperature detecting device 17 is connected to the input side of "OR" circuit 31, the circuit is configured such that the partial cylinder deactivation command from VCS circuit 16 is cancelled when the temperature of oxygen sensors 8 and 10 is low.

Next, the operation of this invention is explained. Fig. 3 shows when engine rpm (N) and fuel injection pulse width (W) are in the 6-cylinder operation region. In this condition, as explained later, the output level of flip-flop 30 in the VCS circuit 16 becomes "1," and cylinders f1-f3 are in the active condition, in other words, the system is in the full cylinder mode. After this, selection relay 11 is energized by receiving the output of "OR" circuit 31, which is "1" to perform the switching action, and the output of oxygen sensor 10, which detects the exhaust temperature of all cylinders, is input to air-fuel ratio control circuit 12. The output of comparator 13, which compares the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas with the standard value corresponding to the stoichiometric air-fuel ratio generated by standard setting device 14, is fed back to EGI circuit 15 through clamp circuit 20 after it detects the deviation signal from the standard pulse at correction waveform generation circuit 16. Through these steps, the air-fuel ratio converges approximately to the stoichiometric value so that three-way catalyst 10 (sic) can function correctly. When the engine enters the light load condition, causing pulse width (W) and engine rpm (N) to shift to the 3-cylinder region indicated in Fig. 3, the output level of flip flop 30 becomes "0" and the operating condition of cylinders f1-f3 becomes inactive. At this time, since low temperature detector 17 outputs the signal "0" indicating that oxygen sensor 10 is not at a temperature below the specified value, the output of "OR" circuit 31 becomes "0," closing the gate of "AND" circuit 32. At the same time, selection relay 11 is de-energized by the output "0" of "OR" circuit 31, and is switched over to the oxygen sensor 8 side as indicated in Fig. 2 so that the system is controlled in such a way that three-way catalyst 7 in the active cylinder group side consisting of cylinders f4-f6 can exhibit high conversion efficiency.

When this partial cylinder operation condition continues for a long time, or during the engine warming-up period, the exhaust gas temperature entering the catalyst decreases. If the temperature becomes so low that catalyst 9 and oxygen sensor 10 can no longer function properly, low temperature detector 17 outputs

the level "1" signal to force the feedback signal to assume the "clamp" condition through clamp circuit 20. When the "clamped" signal value is applied to EGI circuit 15, the air-fuel ratio is controlled to hold at a specified fixed value. In this case, however, the control accuracy becomes slightly lower than in the case of feedback control, resulting in the situation that the function of three-way catalyst 9 tends to become degraded. In order to end this condition as quickly as possible, it is best to resume full cylinder operation. To comply with this requirement, in this invention, the output of low temperature detector 17 is input to "OR" circuit 31 to make cylinders f1 ~ f3 active whenever the low temperature detection signal (level "1" signal) is output, regardless of the output level of flip-flop 30. As a result of this forced restoration of full cylinder operation, when the exhaust temperature increases gradually to restore the function of three-way catalysts 7 and 10 (sic), and as long as the engine is in the light load condition during this period, the system is switched back to the 3-cylinder operation mode, provided that the clamp signal is retracted.

Next, the operation of VCS circuit 16 is briefly described here. Since the output of EGI circuit 15 is directly applied to fuel injection valves 24 ~ 26 in cylinders f4 ~ f6, the cylinder group consisting f4 ~ f6 is always in the active state. Although other cylinders f1 ~ f3 are in the active state as long as "AND" circuit 32 gate is open, they assume the inactive state when the output level of flip-flop 30 becomes "0" and low temperature detector 17 is not generating the detection signal (output of "0"). In other words, when the detection signal is output, cylinders f1 ~ f3 retain the active state even when the output level of flip-flop is "0." Moreover, the output level of flip-flop 30 becomes "1" when pulse width (W) is greater than the standard ( $W_p$ ) or when rpm (N) is lower than the standard value (No) (the 6-cylinder region in Fig. 3), and it becomes "0" when pulse width (W) becomes lower than the standard ( $W_p$ ) and rpm (N) becomes higher than the standard (No) (the 3-cylinder region in Fig. 3). Since the "set" input terminal of flip-flop 30 is connected to "OR" circuit 28, and the "reset" input terminal of flip-flop 30 is connected to "AND" circuit 29, the region indicated by "maintain the same number of cylinders" in Fig. 3 is formed.

As explained above, according to this invention, it is possible to always maintain a high catalytic conversion efficiency of the three-way catalyst since the variable cylinder control is interrupted when the oxygen sensor is at the temperature condition under which it does not function properly, and full cylinder operation is maintained even under the light load condition to achieve a rapid temperature increase in the entering exhaust gas to restore the three-way catalyst function. Compared with the system in which variable cylinder control is performed by detecting engine coolant temperature, since in this invention variable cylinder control is performed by detecting the low temperature condition of the oxygen sensor that is sensitive to temperature change, it is possible to obtain accurate controls having good response characteristics. Another effect is that the system configuration is not complicated and is less expensive.

#### Brief Explanation of Figures

The figures show one working example of this invention. Figure 1 is a simplified configuration diagram of the overall system, Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the control system, and Fig. 3 explains the variable cylinder control pattern.

f1 ~ f6. . . Cylinders



- 2a - 2f ... Fuel Injection Valves
- 8 and 10 ... Oxygen Sensors
- 12 ... Air-Fuel Ratio Control Circuit
- 15 ... Fuel Injection Control Circuit
- 16 ... Variable Cylinder Control Circuit
- 17 ... Low Temperature Detector

Applicant: Nissan Motor Company, Ltd.

Agent: Patent Attorney, Masayoshi Goto

Amendment

Sept. 25, 1979

To:

Honorable N. Kawahara, Director General

Japanese Patent Office

1. Case Identifier

1978 Patent No. 86996

2. Title of Invention

Fuel Supply Control Variable Cylinder System

3. Party Filing Amendment

Relationship to Case: Patent Applicant

Address: Muromachi-2, Kanagawa ku, Yokohama City, Kanagawa Prefecture

Name: Nissan Motor Company, Ltd. (399)

4. Agent

Address: Third Floor, Ginza 8-10 Bldg.

Ginza 8 10-8, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, 104

Tel: 03-574-8464 (Main)

Name: (7551) Patent Attorney, Masayoshi Goto

5. Date of Amendment Order: Voluntary

6. Subject of Amendment

Item "Claim(s)"

7. Description of Amendment

1) "Claim(s)" on page 1 or 2 of Specification shall be amended as follows:

"Claim(s)

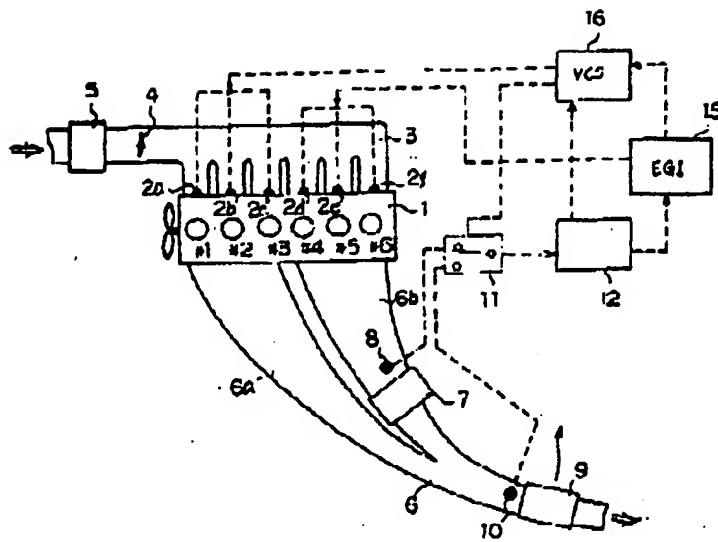
1. A fuel supply control type variable cylinder system for multi-cylinder engines equipped with a fuel supply system and a variable cylinder system control circuit that permit partial cylinder operation by shutting off the supply of fuel to a specified group of cylinders from the fuel supply system depending on engine load, comprising a three-way catalyst and a first oxygen sensor located in the exhaust passage of the active cylinder group; a three-way catalyst and a second oxygen sensor located in the merged passage

where the exhaust passage of inactive cylinder group meets the downstream of the exhaust passage mentioned above; a selection circuit that selects the output of the first oxygen sensor under partial cylinder operation or the output of the second oxygen sensor under full cylinder operation depending on the shut-off of the variable cylinder system circuit mentioned above; a temperature detection means that detects the temperature of the three-way catalyst in the merged passage; and an air-fuel ratio control circuit which interrupts the shutting off operation of the fuel supply signal mentioned above when the temperature detection means detects that the temperature is below a specified value, while interrupting the air-fuel ratio control that controls the fuel supply signal in a manner so as to make the air-fuel ratio become equal to the stoichiometric value.

2. The fuel supply control type variable cylinder system described in claim 1, a unique feature of which is that its temperature detection means mentioned above represents a circuit that determines the temperature by detecting that one portion of the fuel supply signal is shut off and that the output of the second oxygen sensor is higher than a specified value."

## FIGURES

**Fig. 1**



# FIGURES

Fig. 2

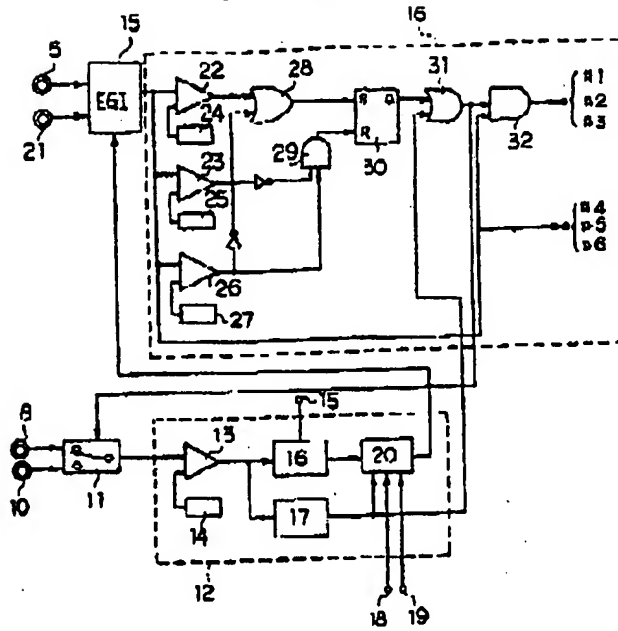
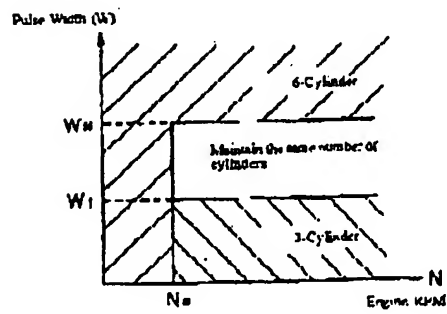


Fig. 3





一方、エンジン等の熱効対策のために、排気系に三元触媒を設置するとともに、その上流に排気バルブ（原動機バルブ）を設置し、このバルブ出力にもついて空燃比を低燃速運転空燃比となるようにフィードバック制御し、三元触媒による $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 、 $\text{CO}$ の酸化と $\text{NO}_x$ の還元を共に効率よく行わせるシステムが知られている。

このため、常時稼働する気質の神武通勝と、休  
止気質及び季節気質の命部神武通勝とにそれぞれ  
調整セシヤと云ふ方法を設けし。一部気質停止時  
には稼働気質の神武のみが通る調整セシヤの出力

また、エンパレの保護施設を、裁判所西本館を  
快知することにより行い、同じく保護裁判所を仲  
断することもあるが、依然として上記した  
金銭両面被害の危険は残る。しかも店  
主が傷ついたりする。

そこで、通常は感度センサの出力状態から温度を判別して所定感度値以下のときは、フィードバック信号をアンプして空燃比を固定値に保持し、フィードバックより空燃比例則を一回的に中止するようになっている。

とある。エンソンの試験では中や一部負荷減速が長時間にわたり継続するときエンソンは、性別的に初死温度が低下し、よくに下死時の三元触媒は休止温度からの排出口温度の跳入もあつて、燃費温度は正味の活性状態に比べて大幅に温度低下するがそれがある。

このように問題を回避するため、貸付通額の二元換算でそれぞれ国庫マンサを割っており、該

以下、図面にもとづいて本発明の実施例を説明する。

- 6 -

風管、6はスロットバルブ、5は吸入空気量センサ、6a、6bは排気管で供給される空気1〜4と6a〜6bに対応して区別される。7は排気管6bに取り付けられた三元触媒、8はこの三元触媒7の入口近傍に設置された酸素センサ、9は排気管6a、6bの合流管6に取り付けられた三元触媒、10は三元触媒9の入口近傍に設置された酸素センサである。

供給する空気量制御回路16からの信号により切替動作する選択リレー11を介して酸素センサ8、10の出力が選択的に入力される空燃比コントロール回路12は、第2図に示すようにセンサ出力を比較基準電圧と比較する比較器13、燃焼空燃比に相当する基準電圧を出力する基準電圧発生器14、端子15より基本パルスを受ける補正空気流量回路16、酸素センサ10の低電圧値を検出する燃焼異常検知回路17、この検知回路17からの低電圧信号を端子18、19からの全開出力時のフルスロットルスイッチ信号と燃焼時のフルスロットル信号を介してアイドレ位置制御をグラフ（燃焼

センサ8又は10の出力値に照会して空燃比アイドレ位置値を燃焼時に決定する）するグラフ回路20とで形成される。

空燃比コントロール回路12からの空燃比制御信号と、吸入空気量センサ5、送風機モータ21とからの信号に基づいて燃料供給量を決定する燃料供給制御回路（BQI回路）15の出力は、燃料供給弁22〜25に対しては直接印加されるが、他の燃料供給弁26〜28へは低電圧制御回路（以下VCI回路）16を介して印加される。このVCI回路16で燃焼状態を判別すれば、燃料供給弁22〜28への燃料供給はカットされ、燃料弁1〜4は停止状態になる。また同時にVCI回路16の上記低電圧の減少信号により、選択リレー11は燃焼状態4〜6で本用の酸素センサ8個に切り換えられるようにしている。

VCI回路16はBQI回路15からの燃料供給パルス信号を基準として燃焼時には燃料供給弁22〜28へ送らないようにして燃料弁1〜4を停止状態にするもので、燃焼時に止める燃

焼時の改善をねらったものである。その基本的構成は、原則として燃焼燃料に比例したパルス値をもつ燃料供給信号のパルス値比較器22、23、基本燃焼量と高負荷に対応したパルス値決定値(WH)、(WL)を比較基準値として出力するパルス値決定器24、25、エンジン回転数検出器26、一定の低電圧値決定値(NO)を基準値にする燃焼検出器27、そしてO<sub>2</sub>回路28とAND回路29の出力をスロットル入力(A)とリフト入力(B)とするフリックフロップ30、このフリックフロップ30と上記空燃比コントロール回路12の低電圧検知回路17との出力を入力とするO<sub>2</sub>回路31、O<sub>2</sub>回路31とO<sub>2</sub>I回路の出力を入力とするAND回路32とからなる。つまり、O<sub>2</sub>回路31の入力側に燃焼検知回路17を接続するため、酸素センサ8、10が低電圧のときは、VCI回路16の一部切替動作を制御する燃焼検出回路17である。

次に本発明の作用を説明する。2デメンソンの燃焼(N)と燃料供給パルス値(W)が第3図に示された6気筒領域にあるときは、燃焼するようにV

CI回路16のフリックフロップ30の出力レベルは"1"となり、燃料弁1〜4を燃焼状態にする、即ち全気量供給を行う。これに伴いO<sub>2</sub>回路31の出力"1"を介して選択リレー11が燃焼状態に切り換え動作し、全気量の供給量を検出する酸素センサ10の出力が空燃比コントロール回路12に入力する。燃焼中の酸素濃度を燃焼空燃比に対応する基準電圧14の基準値と比較する比較器13の出力は、補正空気流量回路16において基本パルスとの低電圧値を出力したうえで、グラフ回路20を通過してBQI回路15へフィードバックされる。これによつて三元触媒10が適正に燃焼するように空燃比が燃焼時や燃焼比に調整をせられるのである。ここで燃焼が燃焼状態になり、パルス値(W)とエンジン回転数(N)が第3図の3気筒領域に移行すると、フリックフロップ30の出力レベルは"0"とせり燃料弁1〜4を停止状態にする。なまこのとき低電圧検知回路17は酸素センサ10が所定値以下の低電圧状態でないという信号、即ちレベル"0"を出力しているために

OR回路31の出力は“0”となり、AND回路32のゲートを閉じる。同時にOR回路31の出力“0”により選択リレー11は励磁が解かれて、第2図に示す如く、吸気センサ8側に切り換え、吸気回路グループ4-4-5側の三元触媒7が高い吸気圧を発生しえるようにリセットされる。

ところで、この一時的停止状態が長く続いたり、あるいは吸気圧が低下したとき、三元触媒7が過熱を起すのを防止し、三元触媒7の温度を低下させる。このため、三元触媒7の温度を検知する温度検知器17がレベル“1”を出力してクランプ回路29を介してフィードバック信号をクランプ回路33に与える。クランプされた信号がOR回路15に印加されると、吸気圧に所定の範囲値に保持されるように制御されるが、この場合では、フィードバック制御に比べて応答が低下するため、三元触媒7の温度は低下しなくなる。このように状態からでるだけ早く抜け出すためには全気筒過熱に陥ることが好ましく、そこで本発明は温度検知器17の出力をOR回路31に入力し、フリ

ップフロップ30の出力レベルに依存なく、吸気時の検出信号(レベル“1”)を出力したときは、吸気4-4-5を吸気状態にする。このようにして全気筒過熱に抑制的に作用させた結果、排気圧が次第に上昇して三元触媒7、10の温度が上昇すると、クランプ信号の解除を条件として、このとき吸気状態ならば再び三元触媒7に切り換わるのである。

ここでVCR回路16の作用を簡単に説明すると、OR回路13の出力が吸気4-4-5の燃料供給弁2-21に対しては直接的に印加されるために、この吸気グループ4-4-5は常時吸気状態になる。他の吸気4-4-5はAND回路32のゲートが閉じているあいだは吸気状態になるが、フリップフロップ30の出力レベルが“0”で、かつ温度検知器17が検知信号を出力していないとき(出力は“0”)に停止状態になる。換言すると、検知信号が出力されているときは、フリップフロップ30の出力レベルが“0”でも吸気4-4-5は吸気状態を維持する。セカンダリフロ

ップ30の出力レベルはレベル信号値(W)が基準値(WH)以上か又は回転数(N)が基準値(NO)以下の場合(第2図の3気筒領域)には“1”になり、レベル信号(W)が基準値(WL)以下で、かつ回転数(N)が基準値(NO)以上の場合(第3図の3気筒領域)には“0”になる。フリップフロップ30のセット入力端子をOR回路25に、リセット入力端子をAND回路32に接続したため、第2図の吸気状態維持の領域が形成される。

以上のようにより本発明にこれら、吸気センサが適正に作動しない状態状態のときは吸気状態を停止し、たとえ吸気圧が低下しても全気筒を吸気状態に保ち、遅やかな吸気圧上昇状態の上昇を促して三元触媒の温度を回復させるので、常に高い吸気圧を維持することが出来る。また吸気圧制御を過熱防止機能を追加して行うのには、温度変化に敏感な温度センサの温度状態を感知して行うため、その応答性が良好で過熱を抑制が得られると共に、過熱が抑制化して安定的な効果を得る。

#### 図面の簡単な説明

図面は本発明の構造の一例を示すもので、第1図は吸気回路図、第2図は吸気制御のフロー図、第3図は吸気制御のフロー図の説明図である。

4-1-4-5-吸気、2-21-燃料供給弁、6、10-三元触媒、12-空燃比フィードバック回路、15-吸気状態維持回路、17-温度検知器。

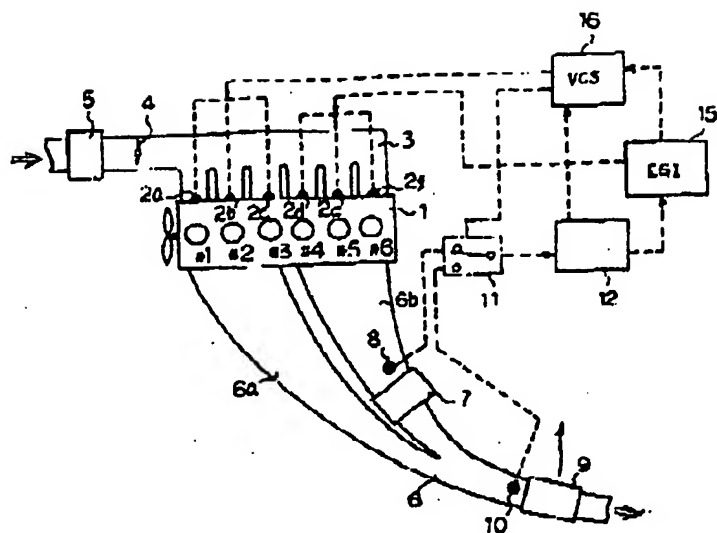
特許出願人 H 富士自動車株式会社

代理人 加藤士

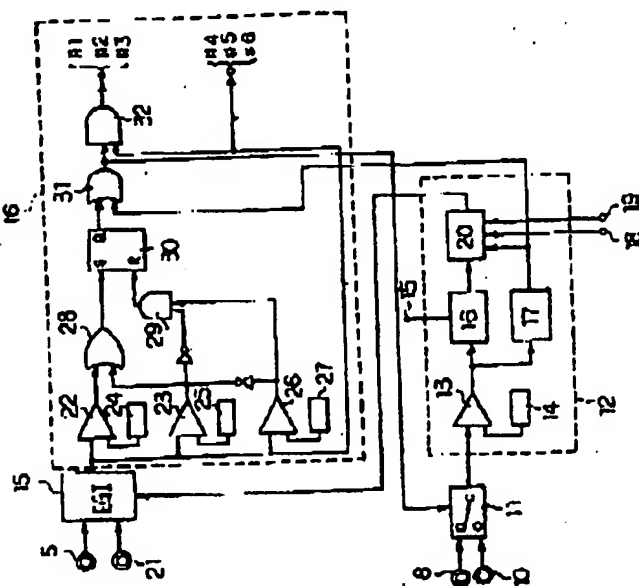
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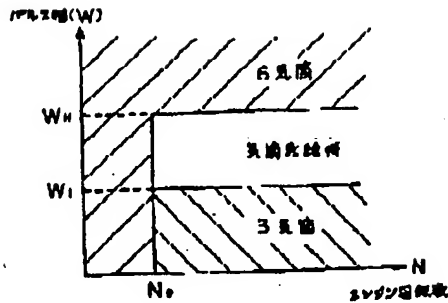
第 1 圖



第 2 圖



于 洪 正 寄  
 建阳站35- 29002(6)  
 昭和54年 9月25日



縣 知 事 田 川 長 官 許 許 許

1. 事件の提示  
昭和33年行状第262994号
2. 発明の名称  
燃料供給設備の制御装置
3. 修正をする旨  
事件との関係 特許出願人  
住 所 神奈川県横浜市中区宝町二番地  
氏 名 (339) 日産自動車株式会社
4. 代理人 〒104  
住 所 東京都中央区銀座5丁目10番8号  
銀座6-10ビル3楼  
TEL 03-576-8464(代機)  
氏 名 (7551) 佐野士郎 廣 政
5. 補正命令の日付 自願
6. 修正の対象  
明細書中「燃料用木口紙面」の欄

5A. 9. 26

## 2 補正の内容

- 1) 別紙資料1頁乃至2頁の「特許請求の範囲」を次のように補正する。

「暫時請不必驚慌」

1. 燃料供給室を制御する燃料供給装置と、給配燃料供給装置からの所定の温度の燃料をグループへの燃料供給管をエントソノ負荷に応じて調節して部分負荷に送る圧力制御装置とを備えた空気質エントソノにおいて、燃料供給グループの排気流路に設けた三元触媒と第1の酸素センサと、上記排気流路の下流の排気流路の排気流路との合流流路に設けた三元触媒と第2の酸素センサと、上記排気流路の制御部の調節に応じて部分負荷の燃焼時は第1の酸素センサの出力を、全負荷運転時は第2の酸素センサの出力を選択する選択回路と、合流流路の三元触媒の温度を検出する温度検出手段と、給配温度検出手段が所定温度以下を検出しかつ時に上記燃料供給装置の調節を中止すると共に、空燃比が理論空燃比になるように

上記條件を檢信号を制御する手段は制御を中止する後述の制御回路とを固定したことを特徴とする種別依存的な位相制御装置。

2. 上記説は誤りである。上記説は、供給者の一部が買断され、且つ第2の需要セグメントの能力が所求能力上であることとを仮定して、買断と利用する両方であることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲第1項記載の能力資源の価格制決定法である。